

UK Patent Application (12) GB (19) 2 304 545 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 26.03.1997

(21) Application No 9611233.9

(22) Date of Filing 30.05.1996

(30) Priority Data

(31) 9517931 (32) 01.09.1995 (33) GB
9605436 15.03.1996

(51) INT CL⁶

A47G 21/18 19/22, B65D 47/06

(52) UK CL (Edition O)

A4A ALN
A2B BAAB B351
B8P PG2
B8T TWG T16A
U1S S1103

(71) Applicant(s)

Mandy Nicola Haberman
44 Watford Road, RADLETT, Herts, WD7 8LR,
United Kingdom

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2015350 A EP 0555623 A1 US 4946062 A
US 1825553 A

(72) Inventor(s)

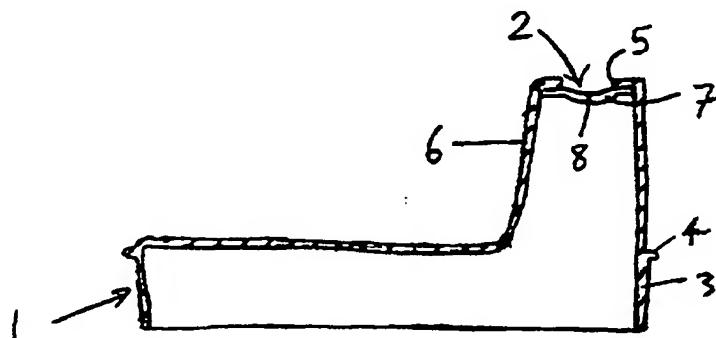
Mandy Nicola Haberman

(58) Field of Search

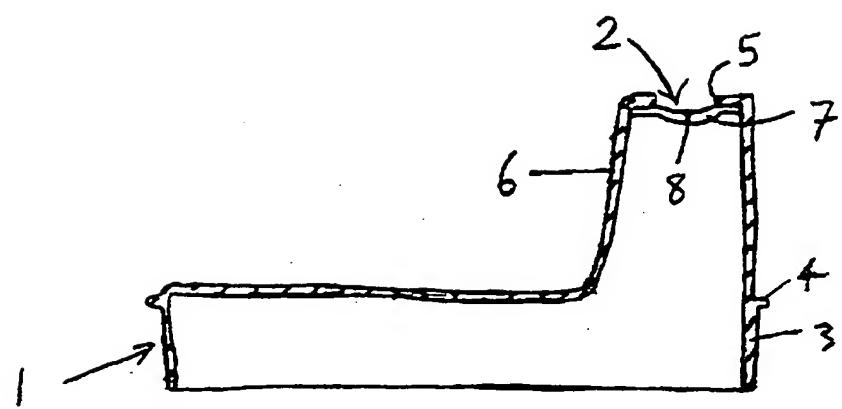
UK CL (Edition O) A2B BAAB, A4A ALN ALX, A5X
X5E X5X, B8P PG2, B8T TWG TWQ
INT CL⁶ A47G 19/22 21/18, A61J 11/00 11/02, B65D
47/06 47/20
Online: WPI

(54) Valved article for dispensing drink

(57) An article, through or from which liquid is consumed, comprises a valve 2 consisting of a resiliently flexible membrane 7, the membrane being bowed, at rest, away from the liquid outlet ie. the opposite way from the direction through which liquid flows in use of the article. Preferably, for as long as suction is applied to the article, the slit(s) are opened and the membrane is caused to invert thus bowing outwards ie. in the direction of flow. The membrane may have one or more slits 8 or pierce-holes at its centre but preferably has two cross-cut slits, the slit(s) permitting the introduction of a straw. The article may be a drinks container or a lid for such a container, the valve being in the top of the container or in a mouthpiece for the container or lid. Alternatively the article may be a straw with the valve at one end or the valve may be incorporated into the top of a carton.



GB 2 304 545 A



Drinks Containers

This invention relates to drinks containers or vessels, including drinking vessels suitable for use as a trainer cup or the like.

Traditionally, trainer cups (that is, a cup or mug 5 provided with a lid having a mouthpiece associated therewith, usually in the form of a spout) have been used by young children to bridge the gap between use of a baby's feeding bottle and use of a normal cup or glass. The trainer cup is often the child's first step in learning to feed itself. The 10 provision of a lid with a spout is intended to make it easier for the child to feed itself, because it can locate the spout in its mouth in much the same manner as it could previously locate a teat of a feeding bottle in its mouth. However, young children of this age are naturally exuberant. Eating becomes 15 a noisy and messy experience. The trainer cup is often shaken violently or knocked over. In either event, with a traditional trainer cup, this results in spillage. For travel purposes, a separate closure disc needs to be fitted to the cup underneath the lid, or the lid is required to have an 20 adjustable closure arrangement.

My UK patent application No. 2 266 045 described a number of drinking vessels which were suitable for use as a trainer cup or cup for the elderly or infirm. Such drinking vessels comprised an open-mouthed, generally cup-shaped 25 container and a lid for covering the open mouth of the container. The lid had an associated mouthpiece. Valving was provided to prevent flow of liquid from the interior of the container through the mouthpiece unless a predetermined level of suction was applied to the mouthpiece, and such that a user 30 could draw liquid through the mouthpiece by the sole application of suction to the mouthpiece. The arrangements have proved successful in overcoming the problem of spillage, but are of relatively complicated and expensive construction.

In accordance with the invention, there is provided an 35 article through which or from which a drinking liquid is taken by a consumer, the article being provided with a valve which

comprises a membrane of resiliently flexible material which is dished inwardly of the article, opposite the direction through which the drinking liquid is taken in use of the article, said membrane being formed generally at its centre with at least one 5 slit or piercing.

In the normal condition of the valve, the orifice provided by the slit(s) or piercing is closed, i.e. the material of the membrane closes up under its own resilience. Also, if there is moderate internal pressure acting outwardly 10 on the valve, e.g. the weight of the contents of a container or vessel bearing down on the valve when the container or vessel is inverted, then this pressure helps to urge the material of the membrane, on opposite sides of the slit(s) or piercing, to close together.

15 However, the valve opens to allow the free flow of liquid through the valve if suction is applied e.g. by the mouth. For example, the valve may be provided in a projecting mouthpiece of a container or lid for the container: then if the mouthpiece is inserted into the user's mouth and the user 20 applies suction, this causes the flexible membrane to invert and the slit(s) or piercing opens to allow the free flow of liquid. The valve may be incorporated in the top of a drinks carton: either suction can be applied as described above for drinking directly from the carton, or the carton can be 25 squeezed to increase its internal pressure and expel the liquid through the valve, to pour the liquid into a separate vessel. In all cases however, a drinking straw may instead be pushed through the orifice in the valve, and the user may then drink through this straw.

30 When suction is applied, the dished membrane is caused to invert and allow liquid to be drawn through its orifice, then when the suction is released, air passes through the orifice into the container, to equalise or nearly equalise the pressures either side of the valve: further, the valve assumes 35 its normal condition (i.e. dished inwardly) under its own resilience.

Slit valves have been proposed in the past, but in general, such slit valves have been dished or domed in the direction of the flow. So far as I am aware, it has never

previously been proposed to provide slit valves dished in the direction opposite to the flow direction of the liquid which they control or more particularly, a slit valve dished in the direction contrary to the flow of liquid which it is designed 5 to control and which also allows flow of air in the opposite direction to the liquid flow.

In a preferred arrangement, the valve membrane is co-moulded with the container, or lid for a container, internally thereof. In the case of a lid having a mouthpiece, these are 10 preferably formed in a single piece with a circumextending skirt at the lower end of the lid, enabling the lid to be fitted within the open mouth of a cup-shaped container, a radial circumextending ridge serving to limit entry of the skirt into the open mouth.

15 In a further embodiment, the valve may be incorporated into the end of a drinking straw. In this case, the straw may be inserted into a conventional carton, piercing its usual foil membrane but then forming a relatively effective seal: the valve in the straw then provides for use of the combination in 20 the manner described above.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings, the single figure of which is a section through the lid for a drinking vessel.

25 Referring to the drawings, there is shown a lid 1 for use on an open-top cup-shape container of conventional form: this container is accordingly not shown. The lid 1 is of a one-piece construction and is co-moulded together with a valve generally indicated at 2. The lid 1 is provided with an 30 integral, peripheral skirt 3 on its lower side, the upper edge of which skirt is bounded by a peripheral ridge 4 which extends radially outwardly. When the lid 1 is fitted to the open-top of its cup-shaped container, the skirt 3 extends downwardly within the cup and the ridge 4 sits on the upper peripheral 35 edge of the cup. This provides an adequate seal to prevent spillage. The only opening in the lid 1, other than that bounded by the skirt 3, is an opening 5 in an upwardly-projecting mouthpiece 6. The general shape of the mouthpiece 6 may be similar to that of traditional trainer cups. The

difference lies in the provision of the valve 2. Valve 2 is formed from a resiliently flexible sheet or disc 7, which may be of rubber or more preferably of plastics material, and has one or more slits 8. A single slit may suffice; a preferred arrangement employs a pair of slits which intersect to form a cross-cut. The or each slit is literally a slit or division rather than an open slot so that in the natural condition of the valve, in which the sheet 7 forming the valve is dished slightly inwardly of the mouthpiece, the or each slit 8 is fully closed thereby preventing egress of liquid from the interior of the vessel or ingress of air from outside the vessel. An orifice may be provided in the disc 7, instead of the slit or slits 8, by piercing the disc with a pointed implement: in all cases, the slit or other orifice is formed by severing through the disc without removing any material thereof.

The material of the lid 1, apart from the flexible valve sheet 7, is suitably made of a relatively hard plastics material such as polycarbonate or polypropylene. The material of the valve sheet 7 is selected so that it can readily be co-moulded with the mouthpiece. If the flexible sheet is formed of a similar plastics material to the remainder of the lid 1, such co-moulding is facilitated. This can be achieved by making the sheet 7 significantly thinner so as to give it enhanced flexibility as compared with the remainder of the lid, or by producing it in a similar plastics but with a greater amount of plasticizer. In the case of the thermohardening plastics material, the material of the remainder of the lid can be partially cured before the material for the flexible sheet is added to the mould and then the cure continued for a further period so as to harden the lid but only partially harden the material of the sheet 7. Alternatively, the sheet 7 can be formed as a separate piece and of a plastics material which does not harden with heat and may be inserted into the mould with material for forming the remainder of the lid, the remainder of the lid being formed of a thermohardening material so that curing hardens the remainder of the lid and integrates the valve sheet into the mouthpiece. In a preferred arrangement, the remainder of the lid is formed of

polypropylene and is pre-formed in the mould. The material for the sheet 7 is then added into the mould in the required region as a liquid and is then cured. The preferred material for the sheet 7 is a block co-polymer sold under the Trade Mark 5 EVOPRENE which comprises a styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene copolymer.

Other arrangements will readily occur to those skilled in the plastics moulding arts.

With the arrangement described and illustrated, there 10 is no leakage in the natural unbiased condition of the valve through the orifice 8; if a predetermined suction is applied to the mouthpiece, the flexible sheet 7 will be drawn upwardly, opening the orifice 8 and allowing liquid to be drawn out. Release of the suction will allow air to pass backwardly 15 through the same orifice 8 until the valve returns to its original condition in which position the valve will again be closed. Under the influence of normal internal pressure, for example if the container is inverted, this pressure will tend to urge together material of the sheet 7 either side of its 20 orifice 8, and so close the orifice.

Although use of the valve has been described hereinabove with a view to its incorporation in a particular article of manufacture, namely the lid of a trainer cup or cup for the elderly and infirm, the valve is of much wider utility. 25 The valve may in particular be incorporated into the top of a drinks carton. In such case, the user may drink from the carton by offering the valved portion of the carton to the mouth and applying suction, or by inserting a drinking straw through the orifice in the valve. In either case, liquid can 30 be expelled from the carton by squeezing the carton to increase its internal pressure. In a further embodiment, the valve may be incorporated into the end of a drinking straw: the straw can then be inserted into a conventional carton, piercing its usual foil membrane but then forming a relatively effective 35 seal; the valve in the straw then provides for use of the combination in the same manner as described above with reference to the drawing.

Claims

- 1) An article through which or from which a drinking liquid is taken by a consumer, the article being provided with a valve which comprises a membrane of resiliently flexible material which is dished inwardly of the article, opposite the direction through which the drinking liquid is taken in use of the article, said membrane being formed generally at its centre with at least one slit or piercing.
- 2) An article as claimed in claim 1, in which said membrane is formed with a pair of said slits which intersect to form a cross-cut.
- 3) An article as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which said membrane is co-moulded with the article.
- 4) An article as claimed in any preceding claim, in the form of a drinks container or vessel provided with said valve in its top.
- 5) An article as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in the form of a drinks container or vessel having a mouthpiece provided with said valve.
- 6) An article as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in the form of a lid for a drinks container or vessel, said lid having a mouthpiece provided with said valve.
- 7) An article as claimed in any preceding claim, in which said slit(s) or piercing permit the introduction therethrough of a drinking straw.
- 8) An article as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in the form of a drinking straw provided with said valve at one end thereof.



The
Patent
Office

7

Application No: GB 9611233.9
Claims searched: 1-8

Examiner: Gavin Dale
Date of search: 26 July 1996

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.O): A2B (BAAB); A4A (ALN, ALX); A5X (X5E, X5X); B8P (PG2); B8T (TWG, TWQ)

Int Cl (Ed.6): A47G 19/22, 21/18; A61J 11/00, 11/02; B65D 47/06, 47/20

Other: Online: WPI

Documents considered to be relevant:

| Category | Identity of document and relevant passage | Relevant to claims |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| X | GB 2015350A (L'OREAL) See Fig 1 and column 1 lines 62-65 | 1,3 |
| X | EP 0555623A1 (PROCTER AND GAMBLE) See Fig's 3a, 3b, column 5 lines 35-44 and column 5 line 52 to column 6 line 10 | 1,2,7 |
| X | US 4946062 (COY) See Fig 3B and column 4 lines 34-42 | 1,6 |
| X | US 1825553 (SMITH) See Fig 14 | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| X | Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step | A | Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art. |
| Y | Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category. | P | Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention. |
| & | Member of the same patent family. | E | Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application. |